



**Ogmore and Garw**  
**Urban District Council**

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***Report***  
**of the**  
**Medical Officer**  
**of Health**

***For the Year 1967***



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## OGMORE AND GARW URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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### *Chairman of the Public Health Committee :*

Councillor L. PHILLIPS

### *Staff of the Public Health Department :*

D. J. C. DAVIES, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health

J. A. SADLER, M.A.P.H.I., Meat and Other Foods Certificate  
Chief Public Health Inspector

C. R. MORGAN, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods  
Certificate, Public Health Inspector

E. W. OWEN, Pupil Public Health Inspector

Miss J. GRIFFITHS, Clerk

E. PRITCHARD, Rodent Operative

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### *Public Health Committee :*

#### *Garw—*

Councillor Mrs. E. M. Davies

Councillor F. Fricker

Councillor Mrs. B. Hamilton  
Williams

Councillor Geraint Davies

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Councillor H. V. Chilcott, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. M. Jenkins

Councillor R. J. Lewis, B.E.M.

Councillor G. H. Rhodes

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Councillor Mrs. M. Williams, J.P.

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Councillor A. L. Tatchell

Councillor I. O. Thomas

Councillor Mrs. F. R. John

Councillor D. S. Lawrence

Madam Chairman and Members of the Ogmore and Garw Urban District Council,

I beg to submit the 69th Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health drawn up in accordance with Circular 1/68 (Wales) of the Welsh Board of Health.

The estimated population of your area decreased by 180 to 20,490 during the year, the lowest figure since 1902. The Birth Rate increased slightly, while the Death Rate fell, compared with 1966. The number of Infant Deaths was four, the lowest number ever recorded in your area, but the number of Stillbirths was eleven, more than twice the figure for the previous year.

There were no serious epidemics of infectious disease, although the measles epidemic during the summer months caused much extra work for the medical and nursing staff of the area. There was a small increase in the incidence of tuberculosis.

With regard to non-infectious disease, there was a welcome decrease in the number of deaths from Bronchitis, but a further disturbing increase in the deaths from Coronary Disease, which was by far the commonest individual cause of death.

A further 212 new houses were completed during the year, all but six of them by the Council. With a single exception this is the largest number of houses completed in one year, and with those now under construction or planned will go a long way towards relieving the housing shortage. A total of 23 unfit dwellings were demolished or closed during the year as a result of Clearance or individual Orders, and a number of council-owned prefabricated bungalows were also replaced.

The Sewage works at Brynmenyn continues to be unsatisfactory and I have to report that no start has yet been made on the proposed temporary improvements there. No progress was made either on the provision of adequate sewage disposal facilities to serve Llety Brongu.

The inspection of the area, as in previous years, was of a high standard, and a close supervision was kept on all aspects of public hygiene.

I wish to thank the staff of the Public Health Department for their contribution to this report and for every assistance during the year.

## STATISTICS OF THE AREA

1. Area (Acres) .....	17,924
2. Estimated Mid-year Population .....	20,490
3. Number of inhabited houses .....	6,423
4. Rateable Value (1st April, 1967) .....	£350,036
5. Product of a Penny Rate .....	£1,300

## GENERAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

### 1. Services provided by Glamorgan County Council.

- (a) Personal Health Services, administered by the Divisional Medical Officer, Divisional Health Offices, Quarella Road, Bridgend (Tel. 2515).

Weekly Infant Welfare Clinics are provided at :—

Glanrhyd, Nantymoel.

The Clinic, Park Avenue, Ogmore Vale.

The Clinic, Betws.

Fortnightly Infant Welfare Clinics are provided at :—

Tabernacle Vestry, Blaengarw.

The Clinic, Alexandra Road, Pontyeymer.

Social Club, Llangeinor.

Mission Hall, Blackmill.

Bethania Vestry, Evanstown.

Welfare Hall, Lewistown.

Fortnightly Ante-natal Clinics are provided at :—

Glanrhyd, Nantymoel.

The Clinic, Park Avenue, Ogmore Vale.

Dental Clinics are provided at :—

The Clinic, Park Avenue, Ogmore Vale

The Clinic, Alexandra Road, Pontyeymer.

In addition the Health Department of the County Council provides the following services :—Health Visiting, Domiciliary Midwifery, Home Nursing, Chiropody, Home Help, Night Sitter and the School Health Service.

- (b) Welfare Services, administered by the Area Clerk, Area Office, Wyndham Street, Bridgend (Tel. 3534).

Officers of the County Welfare Department give assistance and advice to those in need of hostel accommodation, the blind, and the handicapped.

There is one residential home for the aged in the area, Trem-y-Mor, Betws, with places for 14 men and 21 women.

- (c) Children's Department, administered by the Area Children's Officer, Area Office, Minerva Street, Bridgend (Tel. 2930).

## **2. Hospital Services.**

The Hospitals serving your area are controlled by the Welsh Hospital Board, Temple of Peace, Cathays Park, Cardiff, and administered by the Mid-Glamorgan Hospital Management Committee, "Garthmor," Old Road, Neath (Tel. 3606).

They are :—

- (a) Bridgend General Hospital, Quarella Road, Bridgend (Tel. 3341) (408 Acute Beds).
- (b) Blackmill Isolation Hospital, Blackmill (Tel. Ogmore Valley 207) (28 Infectious Fever Beds ; 16 Precon-valescent Beds).
- (c) Maesgwyn Hospital, Bryncethin (Tel. Aberkenfig 371) (61 Geriatric Beds ; Accommodation for 25 day patients).
- (d) Bridgend Chest Clinic, Nolton Street, Bridgend (Tel. 2345).
- (e) V.D. Clinic, Oakwood Street, Port Talbot.

In addition, there are three Mental Hospitals administered by the Morgannwg Hospital Management Committee.

They are :—

- (f) Penyfai Hospital (Tel. Bridgend 3391) (120 Beds).
- (g) Glanrhyd Hospital (Tel. Bridgend 3391) (780 Beds).
- (h) Parc Hospital (Tel. Bridgend 4241) (1,042 Beds).

## **3. General Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Services.**

These services are provided by the Glamorgan Executive Council, Churchill House, Churchill Way, Cardiff (Tel. 26216).



#### **4. National Assistance Act, 1948.**

Section 31—This allows for the product of a penny rate to be made available to Old-age Pensioners' Associations in the area. The Council exercises this right.

#### **5. National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1962.**

##### **Meals on Wheels Service.**

This valuable service was expanded during the year. In January the number of meals distributed was increased from 36 to a maximum of 42 twice weekly in both valleys. It is a tribute to the devotion of the small band of volunteer helpers and drivers that on no occasion during the year did any elderly person go without his or her meal. A larger pool of drivers, however, would be appreciated, especially in the Ogmores Valley, as it would enable the effort to be spread wider, and any interested person is requested to contact one of the secretaries, or the Health Department at the Council Offices, Brynmynog. The meals were prepared, as before, at the Wyndham and Ffaldau Colliery Canteens, again as a voluntary effort, and our thanks are due to the staffs for cooking the meals as an addition to their normal duties.

The Meals on Wheels Service of the Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Rural District Council kindly delivered a small number of meals in Evanstown until April, when your Council assumed the responsibility, providing 12 meals twice weekly. Owing to the geographical position of Evanstown, it was decided that it would be unreasonable to attempt to obtain the services of a voluntary driver, and Mr. W. J. Davies, Warden of the Brynmynog Caravan Site, was appointed to collect the meals from a cafe in Tonyrefail, and to convey them to Evanstown. The distribution of the meals remains a voluntary effort, however, with the services of a small band of helpers organised by Councillor Mrs. F. R. John.

Elsewhere the organisation of the service remained as before. In the Garw Valley the Meals on Wheels Committee continued under the Chairmanship of Councillor J. Lawrence, with Mrs. L. M. Maddock as Secretary, and in the Ogmores Valley the service was under the combined Management of the Old People's Welfare Committee (Secretary—Mrs. M. A. Williams), and the Young Wives' Association (Secretary—Mrs. D. M. Owen). The day-to-day running of the service was carried out by Miss J. Griffiths in the Health Department, Brynmynog.

On December 30th, the Council once again gave those taking part in the service a tea as a token of their gratitude. On this occasion it was held in the Welfare Hall, Lewistown, and the guests were welcomed by the Chairman of the Council, Councillor A. L. Tatchell, Councillor Mrs. E. M. Davies and Councillor Mrs. M. Williams, J.P.

## 6. Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts.

There were 343 persons on the Disabled Register in your area in 1967, the same number as in the previous year. Table 1 lists them in their Disability Groups, and, as before, the largest single group consists of men suffering from Pneumoconiosis.

<i>Disability Group</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Amputations .....	23	1
Arthritis, Rheumatism .....	5	—
Heart Complaints .....	12	3
Pneumoconiosis.....	101	—
Chronic Bronchitis .....	17	1
Tuberculosis .....	4	1
Blindness .....	2	2
Mental Disorders .....	12	2
Epilepsy .....	6	1
Others .....	132	18
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	Totals 314	29
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Grand Total	343
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Table 1

## VITAL STATISTICS

The main vital statistics of the area for the past twenty-one years are listed in Table 2, and those for Glamorgan for 1967 at the end of the report.

### 1. Live Births.

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births .....	163	162	325
Crude Birth Rate .....			15.9
Adjusted Birth .....			16.4

Of the 325 Live Births, 18, nine male and nine female, were illegitimate. In 1966 there were 320 births of which 20 were illegitimate.

84 of the Live Births took place at home. The remainder, 241, or 74.2 % of the total, were born in local maternity hospitals. In 1966 the figure was 76.3 %.

### 2. Still Births.

	Male	Female	Total
Still Births .....	5	6	11
Still Birth Rate .....			33.0

**THE MAIN VITAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA FOR THE PAST TWENTY-ONE YEARS**

Year	Estimate Mid-Year Population	Live Births		Deaths		Infant Mortality		Still Births	
		No.	Adjusted Rate	No.	Adjusted Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1947	23,000	462	20.1	307	13.3	21	45.0	22	45.5
1948	22,720	457	20.1	272	12.0	22	48.0	3	6.5
1949	22,720	426	18.80	283	12.50	13	31.0	13	31.0
1950	22,620	353	15.61	312	13.80	16	45.3	7	19.3
1951	22,480	356	15.84	313	13.92	9	25.8	11	29.9
1952	22,550	395	18.40	262	11.62	25	63.29	8	19.7
1953	22,420	375	17.57	258	12.54	16	42.60	11	28.4
1954	22,340	312	13.65	272	13.52	14	46.36	10	32.0
1955	22,240	329	14.93	269	12.23	7	21.28	17	48.0
1956	22,240	360	16.35	273	14.73	12	33.33	7	19.00
1957	22,180	339	15.28	256	13.96	10	29.50	9	28.60
1958	22,070	385	17.44	252	13.82	11	28.57	8	20.00
1959	22,010	361	16.40	257	14.13	8	22.16	13	37.40
1960	21,920	330	15.05	295	13.46	10	30.30	13	37.90
1961	20,980	388	18.49	249	14.36	5	12.89	10	25.12
1962	21,050	354	16.82	239	13.73	13	36.72	10	27.47
1963	21,010	413	20.25	266	15.70	12	29.06	6	14.31
1964	20,890	365	17.11	258	15.31	13	37.46	4	11.30
1965	20,800	337	16.49	248	14.66	10	29.67	4	11.37
1966	20,670	320	15.94	261	15.41	9	28.13	5	15.38
1967	20,490	325	16.40	237	13.83	4	12.00	11	33.00

Table 2

The Stillbirth, or late Foetal Mortality Rate is defined as the number of births at or over 28 weeks which were not live born, per thousand total births (live and still).

There were 11 Stillbirths notified during the year, five male and six female, and all legitimate. This compares with only five in 1966, and an average of 8.2 for the past ten years. Ten of the stillbirths occurred in hospital.

The causes of death were as follows :—

Maternal Toxaemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Anencephaly	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Prematurity	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hydrops Foetalis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Macerated Foetus	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Congenital Abnormality (not specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Birth Injury	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

### 3. Infant Mortality.

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths under 1 year	—	4	4
Infantile Mortality Rate	—	—	12.0

The Infantile Mortality Rate is defined as the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand registered live births.

Four infantile deaths were notified during the year, all of which were female and legitimate. This compares with nine in 1966, and an average of 10.1 for the past ten years. This was in fact the lowest figure and rate ever recorded in your area. With such small numbers normal fluctuations from year to year can produce either very satisfactory or very unsatisfactory rates, and it may be that this very low Infant Mortality Rate of 12.0, which compares with 19.0 for the Administrative County of Glamorgan, and 18.3 for England and Wales, will not be maintained. It is none the less encouraging, especially as the Stillbirth Rate for the year was above average.

The causes and age of death were as follows :—

Cause	Under 1 day	1 day—1 week	1 week—1 month	1 month—1 year
Prematurity	2	—	—	—
Cardiac Failure	—	1	—	—
Abdominal Tumour and Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	1

Table 3

All the deaths occurred in Hospital.

#### 4. Perinatal Mortality.

	Male	Female	Total
Perinatal Deaths .....	5	9	14
Perinatal Mortality Rate .....	—	—	42.0

The Perinatal Mortality Rate is defined as the total number of stillbirths and deaths under one week of age per thousand total births (live and still). It is an indication of the mortality in the period immediately preceding and following birth, regardless of whether the child is actually born live or still. The high Perinatal Mortality in your area in 1967 is a reflection of the high Stillbirth Rate.

#### CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE OGMORE AND GARW DISTRICT DURING 1967

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
1—Tuberculosis, Respiratory .....	1	—	1
2—Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach .....	2	5	7
3—Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus .....	4	1	5
4—Malignant Neoplasm, Breast .....	—	5	5
5—Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus .....	—	1	1
6—Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .....	7	4	11
7—Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .....	1	1	2
8—Diabetes .....	—	4	4
9—Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System .....	16	13	29
10—Coronary Disease, Angina .....	46	17	63
11—Hypertension with Heart Disease .....	—	2	2
12—Other Heart Disease .....	12	23	35
13—Other Circulatory Disease .....	4	7	11
14—Pneumonia .....	4	7	11
15—Bronchitis .....	14	3	17
16—Other Diseases of Respiratory System .....	10	—	10
17—Nephritis and Nephrosis .....	1	—	1
18—Hyperplasia of Prostate .....	1	—	1
19—Congenital Malformations .....	1	1	2
20—Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases .....	6	9	15
21—All Other Accidents .....	3	—	3
22—Suicide .....	—	1	1
	133	104	237

Table 4

## 5. Deaths.

	Male	Female	Total
Total Number of Deaths .....	133	104	237
Crude Death Rate .....	—	—	11.6
Adjusted Death Rate .....	—	—	13.9

There were 237 deaths during the year, of which 133 were male, and 104 female. This gave a Crude Death Rate of 11.6 per thousand population, which when adjusted to relate to the age structure of the population, rose to 13.9. This compares with 15.4 in 1966 and an average of 14.5 for the past ten years. The lower death rate was observed also in the Administrative County of Glamorgan, and indeed, in England and Wales as a whole, and was probably associated with the unusually mild weather conditions during the first quarter of 1967. It is noticeable, for example, that deaths from Bronchitis, a disease aggravated by bad weather conditions, were less than half as numerous as in 1966.

The causes of death are set out in Table 4, and it will be seen that the chief causes of death are, as in previous years and in order of frequency, Coronary Disease (63), Other Heart Diseases (35), Vascular lesions of the Central Nervous System (29) and Bronchitis (17).

In men the largest number of deaths occurred in the age group 75 years and over (44), with those 55-65 years second (37), and those 65-75 years third (29).

In the case of women the greatest number (40) died over 75 years, with those 65-75 years second (31) and those 55-65 years third (20).

In the younger section of the population, those over 1 year and under 35 years, there were five deaths, compared with 6 in 1966. I am glad to report that there were no deaths due to motor vehicle accidents during the year.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Tables giving the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases by Ward and Month of Onset are to be found at the end of the Report.

### 1. Tuberculosis.

There was one death due to pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, an elderly man who had been employed as a coal miner, and who suffered in addition from Chronic Bronchitis.



# TUBERCULOSIS

## Notifications and Deaths 1947-1967

Year	NOTIFICATIONS				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1947	19	28	13	8	6	7	—	—
1948	15	16	3	4	5	10	—	1
1949	11	24	5	7	7	6	—	—
1950	11	12	4	5	4	5	1	1
1951	7	3	1	4	7	4	—	1
1952	12	13	3	5	8	3	—	1
1953	22	12	4	3	6	1	—	2
1954	12	16	1	2	1	2	1	—
1955	9	18	2	1	3	4	—	—
1956	7	11	—	—	1	3	—	—
1957	5	5	2	2	4	—	1	—
1958	8	7	1	3	1	1	1	1
1959	12	9	5	2	—	—	—	—
1960	11	3	1	2	2	1	—	—
1961	10	5	3	1	—	1	—	—
1962	5	1	—	2	2	1	—	—
1963	4	1	1	1	4	1	—	—
1964	11	2	2	1	1	1	—	—
1965	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
1966	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
1967	2	4	—	1	—	1	—	—

Table 5

## Details of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis 1967

Case No.	Age	Sex	Occupation	No. of Residents in home	Comment
1	30	F	Housewife	6	Treated at home.
2	35	F	Housewife	2	Discharged home after two months.
3	49	F	Housewife	2	Discharged home after two months.
4	51	F	Housewife	5	Diagnosed at Death from Malignant Disease.
5	57	F	Housewife	2	Treated at home.
6	42	M	Miner	6	Treated at home.
7	69	M	Miner	2	Discharged home after six weeks.

Table 6

There were seven new notifications, two male and five female, compared with five in 1966. Of the seven, six suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis, and one from tuberculosis of the pelvis. There were two other additions to the tuberculosis register, both men, one of whom was re-notified after having been considered recovered in 1964, while the other moved into the area from a neighbouring district.

It can be seen from Table 5 that there was a small increase in the number of notifications compared with the previous year. In addition most of the new cases were young or middle-aged housewives unlike previous years when men with a history of lung disease as a result of working in the coal industry have predominated. Table 6 gives the social details of the newly notified patients and also indicates how rapidly they responded to modern therapy.

It is better, however, that the disease is prevented in the first place. The contacts of all notified cases are investigated by the Health Visitors of the area, and advised to attend the Chest Clinic so that the disease can be excluded. School leavers are skin-tested and those susceptible to tuberculosis are offered B.C.G. Vaccination. Where there is a family history of tuberculosis B.C.G. Vaccination is given in infancy. In this way an entirely tuberculosis resistant population will eventually be produced, but only as a result of the sustained effort on the part of the medical and nursing staff and the full co-operation of the public.

There were 143 persons, 81 males and 62 females, on the Tuberculosis Register in the Ogmere and Garw Valleys at the end of the year, and a further 21, 11 males and 10 females, in Evanstown, making a total of 164. The total for 1966 was 174.

## 2. Measles.

1967 was an epidemic year for Measles in your area, with a total of 312 cases being notified, the larger number being in the Garw Valley and during the months of May, June and July. As is usual with this disease, most cases were satisfactorily treated at home, but eight required admission to Blackmill Hospital on account of complications such as bronchitis. One child developed the rare and serious complication of encephalomyelitis, but fortunately made a complete recovery.

**NOTIFICATIONS OF MEASLES 1957-1967**

Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Notifications	418	21	255	12	778	66	382	191	130	111	312

Table 7



Table 7 shows the number of notifications of measles for the past ten years, and the epidemic years are evident. The amount of misery, and occasionally serious illness, that this disease has caused over the years can be appreciated from these figures. To this must be added the extra work required by the general practitioners, nurses and hospital staff of the area, and the cost of drugs to treat this large number of cases.

It is to be welcomed, therefore, that the Minister of Health has approved the full-scale introduction of a live attenuated measles vaccine which will become available to all susceptible children during 1968. Trials of the vaccine in other places have shown a high protection rate, so that a sharp drop in the number of notified cases can be expected during the next few years.

### **3. Whooping Cough.**

There were 13 notifications of whooping cough during the year compared with 38 in 1966 and an average of 39 for the past ten years. Of these cases 5 required admission to Blackmill Hospital, and the causative organism was isolated in two of them. An investigation into the immunisation state of the notified cases revealed that only two of these children had completed a full course of immunisation, while one other had received one immunizing dose.

### **4. Scarlet Fever.**

There were 16 notifications during the year, 14 of which occurred in the Tynewydd Ward. The average number of notifications for the past ten years was 35. All the cases were mild and there were no admissions to hospital.

### **5. Bacillary Dysentery.**

There was one isolated case of bacillary dysentery during the year, due to Sh. Sonnei. There was a rapid response to treatment.

### **6. Meningococcal Infection.**

There was one case of Meningococcal Meningitis. The patient, a young boy, responded well to treatment.

### **7. Scabies.**

There has been an increase in the incidence of this disease in your area recently, an increase noted also in the country as a whole. Scabies is a contagious skin infection characterised by intense itching, especially of the hands and wrists. It spreads rapidly amongst the members of a household, but is fortunately easy to eradicate so long as all the family is treated at one time.

There were about 35 cases in your area during 1967, but as the disease is not notifiable this figure is only an estimate.

## Blackmill Hospital.

Until June, 1967, Blackmill Isolation Hospital admitted patients with infectious diseases only from the Ogmore and Garw District, patients from other parts of Mid-Glamorgan being treated in Cefn Hirgoed Hospital. Since that time all the infectious diseases beds have been centralised in Blackmill, and this has resulted in much better utilization of the 28 available beds, and has at the same time freed the beds in Cefn Hirgoed Hospital for other types of patients.

The 16 beds in the lower block are designated for preconvalescent cases, and a high bed occupancy rate was achieved, the majority of the patients being elderly. In addition holiday admissions were accepted during the summer months, enabling relatives who care for invalids at home during the rest of the year to take a holiday.

The total number of admissions for the year was 169, and Table 8 lists them in their diagnostic groups.

In addition there were 27 admissions to the Infectious Diseases beds in Cefn Hirgoed Hospital in the first half of the year, four of which were from the Ogmore and Garw District.

I wish to thank the Matrons, Sisters and Staff of both hospitals for the high standard of nursing care provided.

### Admissions to Blackmill Hospital during 1967

Preconvalescent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Holiday Admissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
<b>Infectious Diseases :—</b>							
Gastro-enteritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Measles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Respiratory Infections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Infective Hepatitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Impetigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Ear Infections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Observation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Chicken Pox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Septic Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Mumps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

Table 8

Total 169

## OTHER DISEASES

### 1. Malignant Disease.

There were 31 deaths from cancer and other malignant diseases during 1967 compared with 42 in 1966 and an average of 39 for the past ten years. 14 of these were men and 17 were women.

The stomach was the commonest individual site, with seven deaths, while deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus decreased from 9 in 1966 to 5. There were also five deaths from cancer of the breast.

All of these cases were over 45 years with the exception of a child who died of leukaemia.

### 2. Bronchitis.

There were 17 deaths from bronchitis, compared with 35 in 1966 and an average of 21 for the past ten years. This low figure is a reflection of the unusually mild weather in the early part of the year when deaths from bronchitis are usually most numerous, and in fact only one such death was notified in the March quarter. Of the 17 notifications 14 were men, and in the case of five of them the bronchitis was associated with emphysema or pneumoconiosis.

### 3. Coronary Disease.

There were 63 deaths, 46 male and 17 female, from coronary disease and angina in 1967. This compares with 51 in 1966 and an average of 50 for the past ten years. Coronary disease was in fact by far the commonest individual cause of death in your area, and accounted for more than a quarter of all deaths, and more than a third of male deaths. It is, moreover, a disease of comparatively young people. The largest number of deaths were in the age group 55-65 years (22), with 7 between 45 and 55 years, and 3 under 45 years.

### 4. Mental Disease.

There were 47 admissions, 22 males and 25 females, to the Morgannwg Hospital from your area in 1967 compared with 40 in the previous year. The age groups of the patients were as follows :—

Sex	Under 40	40-60	Over 60	Total
Male .....	11	7	4	22
Female .....	9	9	7	25

Table 9

The great majority were admitted voluntarily as is nowadays the rule, but four were admitted compulsorily under Section 25 of the Mental Health Act.

The diagnoses were as follows :—

	Male	Female
Depression .....	3	8
Reactive Depression .....	4	5
Schizophrenia .....	5	4
Behaviour Disorders .....	2	1
Personality Disorder .....	1	1
Schizo-affective Psychosis .....	1	2
Dementia .....	1	2
Others .....	4	3

Table 10

## HOME SAFETY

Despite the great publicity given to road traffic accidents, it is a sad fact that even more people are killed and injured annually in accidents occurring in the home. There are about 8,000 such fatalities each year and in addition an enormous number of non-fatal accidents, estimated at between one and two million, causing much suffering, loss of work, and sometimes permanent disablement. Two age groups account for the great majority of fatal home accidents—children under five years (10%), and the elderly, who account for no less than 70% of the total number.

The main causes of death amongst young children are suffocation, burns and scalds, and poisoning, whereas amongst the elderly falls greatly predominate.

It is clear that the great majority of these accidents are preventable. Precautionary measures such as the provision of secure fire-guards, the locking away of tablets and medicines, and the avoidance of slippery floors and ill-lit staircases and corridors, would appear to be obvious to all, yet the majority of our homes, especially the older homes, are full of such dangerous features, which are nevertheless acceptable due to the familiarity of the surroundings.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA), has been encouraging the establishment of local Home Safety Committees, and such a Committee was set up in the Ogmere and Garw in December, 1966. The Committee, consisting of all the councillors, also has eight co-opted members, representing the

Fire Service, the Gas and Electricity Industries, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and the Health Visitors and Home Nurses of the district. The first chairman was Councillor T. Price with Mr. V. Watkins as Secretary.

The meetings in the early part of the year were devoted to acquainting members with various aspects of the subject, and talks were given by Mr. J. H. Barrett of the Wales Gas Board, Mr. D. M. Williams of the South Wales Electricity Board, Mr. H. W. Nash of the Glamorgan Fire Service and ex-Councillor Dr. D. D. Stephens, assisted by a team from the Blaengarw Branch of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

Later in the year the speakers left the council chamber and addressed the public, giving in all eight talks to interested organisations in the two valleys. In addition posters advertising various aspects of home safety were distributed in the district.

## SANITARY CONDITION OF THE AREA

Table No. 11 lists the inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

Private Housing Complaints received	.....	.....	.....	229
Council Housing Complaints received	.....	.....	.....	89
Miscellaneous Complaints received	.....	.....	.....	45
Visits to houses under the Public Health and Housing Acts	2,379			
Revisits to houses under the Public Health and Housing Acts	2,877			
Visits in connection with Improvement Grants	.....	.....		101
Miscellaneous Visits	.....	.....	.....	182
Visits to Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	29
Inspections under the Shops Act	.....	.....	.....	40
Investigation and visits re Food Premises	.....	.....		112
Ice-cream Samples Taken	.....	.....	.....	32
Water Samples Taken	.....	.....	.....	21
Investigation and visits re infectious diseases	.....	.....		8
Disinfestation and Disinfection visits	.....	.....	.....	65
Visits to Caravan Site	.....	.....	.....	15
Inspection of Factories	.....	.....	.....	9
Inspection of Swimming Baths	.....	.....	.....	21
Inspection under the Rent Act	.....	.....	.....	12

Table 11



## **1. Sewage Disposal.**

### **(a) Brynmenyn Sewage Works and Farm.**

The greater part of the sewage of your area, and also that from those parts of Gilfach Goch in the Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Rural District and the Rhondda Urban District, is treated at the Brynmenyn Works and Farm. In Table 12 are listed the results of investigations carried out by the department on the effluent from the sedimentation tanks and from an outfall ditch in the works during the year, and the accompanying remarks of the County Analyst. While the results would appear to be more satisfactory than those for 1966, it should be pointed out that the samples were taken after a period of heavy rainfall, so that the sewage was diluted by storm water. The effluent continues to have the characteristics of crude sewage and is not in a satisfactory state to be discharged into the river Ogmore. As a result the Glamorgan River Authority has been urging that measures be taken to improve the works so that a more satisfactory effluent might be obtained. It was the hope of the Council that implementation of the Penybont Main Sewerage Scheme would avoid the necessity and expense of improving the Brynmenyn Works, but it has become increasingly clear that early completion of the Joint Scheme is not forthcoming. The Council, therefore, commissioned Consultant Engineers and Chemists to prepare a plan for the improvement of the Works as a temporary measure, and during the year a scheme, costing £62,000 was submitted which would increase the number of sedimentation tanks and sludge beds, and would also install aeration sprinklers on the farm so that the available land would be more effectively used for treating the final effluent. The scheme could not but provide better treatment for the sewage of your area, and the reduction to acceptable levels of pollution of a river which flows through a densely populated area and is widely used for fishing is highly desirable on public health grounds. The matter is at present being scrutinised by the Welsh Office and it is to be hoped that approval will be obtained, and the improvements carried out as speedily as possible.

# REPORT ON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SEWAGE AND EFFLUENT

	Brynmenyn Tank Effluent	Sewage Works Outfall Ditch
Appearance	.....	.....
p.H. value	.....	.....
Reaction	.....	.....
<i>Parts per million—</i>		
Total suspended matter	.....	.....
(a) Loss on ignition	.....	.....
(b) Ash	.....	.....
Chlorides (expressed as Cl)	.....	.....
Nitrates (expressed as N)	.....	.....
Nitrites (expressed as N)	.....	.....
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	.....	.....
Albuminoid Nitrogen	.....	.....
Potassium Permanganate (N/80) Value, 3 mins. at 27°C	.....	.....
(a) Before incubation	.....	.....
(b) After incubation (5 days)	.....	.....
Potassium Permanganate (N/80) Value, 4 hours at 27°C	.....	.....
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	.....	.....
Settleable Solids (mils./1000 mls./1 hour)	.....	.....

Table 12

**Remarks :** A. A neutral, slightly turbid, non-putrefactive, partially treated very weak crude sewage, containing a small amount of unoxidised organic matter and a trace of settleable solids.

B. A neutral, slightly turbid, non-putrefactive very weak crude sewage which has undergone partial nitrification and contains a trace of settleable solids.

(b) **Shwt Sewage Works.**

The sewage works at Shwt is a more modern installation built to serve the large number of new houses built by the Council in Betws.

It has some defects, chiefly as a result of the low level of the site, but the effluent has shown a consistently high level of purification.

(c) **Betws Sewage Works.**

Extension of this small works is now proposed as a result of the redevelopment at East and West Side, Betws.

(d) **Bryngarw Caravan Site.**

The sewage from this site is purified in two small settlement tanks nearby. On account of their proximity to the site it is important that they are regularly desludged.

## **2. Refuse Disposal.**

The two main tips are at Lewistown and Llangeinor and collections are made twice weekly in all parts of the district.

It is important that only closed vehicles, specially designed for the purpose, should be used to convey the refuse to the tips, in order to prevent wind dispersal in transit.

The Llangeinor tip is situated in low-lying agricultural land an adequate distance from dwelling houses. The Lewistown tip, however, is situated very near to two establishments where food is consumed, and also to food shops and houses.

It is important that the following rules for tipping, as laid down by the Ministry of Health, are complied with :—

- (i) Refuse to be deposited in layers not exceeding six feet in depth.
- (ii) All surfaces exposed to the air to be covered with nine inches of earth.
- (iii) Not more than 100 sq. yds. to be uncovered at any one time or for longer than 72 hours.
- (vi) Screens to be provided to prevent wind dispersal.

To these may be added the importance in your area of preventing sheep from gaining access to the sites by adequate fencing, particularly as a result of the Foot and Mouth epidemic and the lessons learned from it regarding the desirability of keeping susceptible animals from human refuse.



It is clear that the maintenance of the tips in this manner requires the constant services of a competent and conscientious caretaker supplied with adequate earth moving equipment.

### 3. Water Supply.

The bulk of the water supply to your area comes from upland sources, of which there are four in the Garw Valley, three in the Ogmore and three in the Dimbath. In dry weather the supply is supplemented if necessary from the Schwyll source. In addition there are three smaller sources—Cwm-nant-y-ci serving the Pantyrawel district, Glynogwr, and Hendre Ifan Goch serving Evanstown. The Mid-Glamorgan Water Board is responsible for the supply and your Council is represented on the Board in conjunction with representatives of the other local authorities in the area.

The Board samples all these sources at least fortnightly, and a satisfactory bacteriological report is the rule. Where a report is less than satisfactory an immediate investigation is carried out to determine the cause of the contamination, and the sample is repeated.

Only one source, Cwm-nant-y-ci, is considered to have plumbosolvent action, and the supply is treated with soda-ash. Chemical analysis of water from this source during the year showed lead to be absent. The laying of lead pipes is prohibited by the Board's bye-laws.

The fluoride content of the water is negligible, being in the neighbourhood of 0.04 parts per million.

A total of 6,362 houses are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses, and there are no stand pipes within the district.

Sampling of the water supply was carried out on a small scale by the Health Department, with special attention being given to farms and houses not connected to the Board's supply. The results of bacteriological examination of such water are given below :—

Site	Probable No. of Coliforms/ 100 ml.	Probable No. of Faecal Coli/100 ml.	Remarks
1. Cafe, The Square, Pontycymer	0	0	Satisfactory
2. High Street, Ogmore Vale	0	0	Satisfactory
3. Bungalow, Blaengarw	0	0	Satisfactory
4. Council Offices, Brynmenyn	0	0	Satisfactory
5. Tap, Blackmill Hospital	0	0	Satisfactory
6. Tap, Ogwy Street, Nantymoel	0	0	Satisfactory
7. School, Glynogwr	0	0	Satisfactory
8. Tap from Farm, Betws	0	0	Satisfactory

Table 13

#### 4. Swimming Baths.

Two swimming baths are maintained, a closed bath in Ogmore Vale and an open air bath in Pontycymer.

The bath in Ogmore Vale was recently reconstructed and the water is adequately filtered and chlorinated. The water was regularly sampled for bacteriological and chemical analysis, and satisfactory results were obtained in every case.

The Pontycymer bath is supplied from a mountain stream and does not undergo purification.

Work started during the year on a new closed pool in Llangeinor which will replace that at Pontycymer, and which will undoubtedly prove to be a great asset to the area.

#### 5. Housing.

No fewer than 212 new dwellings were completed in the district during the year, of which 206 were built by the local authority, and six privately. There were a further 105 dwellings under construction at the end of the year, 94 by the local authority, 4 by other public agencies, and 7 by private enterprise. This is the second largest number of permanent dwellings ever built in one year by the authority, being exceeded only in 1955. In Table 14 are enumerated the types of dwellings erected on each site. A large number of the new dwellings in Lewistown and Betws were taken by tenants of prefabricated bungalows in Blackmill and Betws which had come to the end of their useful life and required replacement. Most of those rehoused in Evanstown were inhabitants of the Evanstown Clearance Area, enabling more of these substandard houses to be demolished. It was pleasing to note the completion of a further 23 flats and bungalows for old people. The large number of applications made for these dwellings indicates how great is the demand.

**New Dwellings let by the Council during 1967**

Site	No. of Bedroom			O.A.P. Dwelling	Total
	3	2	4		
Lewistown ....	45	25	6	—	76
Evanstown ....	18	18	6	—	42
Gwaun-y-Garw, Pontycymer	—	—	—	9	9
Darran Bungalows, Blaengarw	—	—	—	4	4
Betws ....	44	14	—	10	68
Blackmill ....	3	—	—	—	3
TOTALS	110	57	12	23	202

Table 14

It will be seen that the new housing development, with the exception of the old people's accommodation and that at Evanstown, is outside the traditional centres of population in the Ogmores and Garw. This is, of course, due to the limited amount of suitable building land available. The consequence, nevertheless, is a further decline in the population of these areas, and one evidence of this is the appearance of a small but increasing number of unoccupied houses which inevitably deteriorate as a result. We may in fact be approaching a time when there will be a housing surplus in the district. Much of this housing, however, fails to measure up to modern standards, and this is a good time to review it. The Council has retained the services of Consultant Architects to draw up a redevelopment plan for the Ogmores and Garw. It is to be hoped that such a plan will take into account the intimate knowledge of the housing of the district possessed by the officers of the Public Health Department as a result of their statutory duties. Legislation is likely in the near future that will greatly facilitate the improvement not only of individual houses but also of whole streets, and, indeed, of the environment of those streets, while the compensation available to those whose homes cannot be improved will at last be reasonable and fair. It is to be hoped that full advantage will be taken of these new opportunities in the course of the next few years to bring about an improvement in the living conditions of a large section of the population, and in the appearance of their environment.

### Housing Statistics :

(a) Housing Inspections :			
Total number of houses inspected	.....	.....	318
Council Houses	.....	.....	89
Revisits	.....	.....	2,877
(b) Public Health Acts :			
Number of houses rendered fit after service of notice :			
		Informal Notice	Formal Notice
(i) Rendered fit by owner	.....	55	41
(ii) Rendered fit by local authority		—	2
(c) Houses beyond repair at reasonable cost :			
(i) Individual Houses :			
Closing and Demolition Orders	.....	.....	12
Number of people displaced	.....	.....	29
(ii) Clearance Areas :			
Number of Clearance Areas	.....	.....	2
Houses unfit for human habitation		.....	11
Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	.....	.....	Nil
Number of people displaced	.....	.....	35

- (d) Improvement Areas ..... Nil
- (e) Improvement Grants :
- (i) Standard Grants :
- |                                    | Owner/Occupied  | Tenanted |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Number of dwellings improved ..... | 23              | 2        |
| Amounts paid .....                 | £3,105 11s. 2d. |          |
| Average grant per house            | £124 4s. 5d.    |          |
- (ii) Discretionary Grants :
- |                                    | Owner/Occupied   | Tenanted |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Number of Dwellings improved ..... | 6                | 29       |
| Amounts paid .....                 | £12,906 13s. 9d. |          |
| Average grant per house            | £368 15s. 3d.    |          |
- (iii) National Coal Board :
- The Board improved 41 of its houses in the area during the year April 1967—April, 1968.

A number of council houses and flats were allocated and transfers effected on medical and social grounds. I wish to thank the House Letting Committee for their co-operation in dealing with these cases.

## 6. Slaughterhouses.

There is one small slaughterhouse licensed in your area, and during the year 223 sheep and lambs and 1 pig were killed.

The following table gives the details of animals inspected together with condemnations :—

	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed .....	223	1
Number not inspected .....	—	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :</b>		
Whole Carcases condemned .....	—	—
Some part or organ condemned .....	52	—
Tuberculosis .....	—	—
Cysticerci .....	—	—

Table 15

## 7. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The food shops, stalls and vehicles of your district are inspected regularly, and during the year 112 visits were made to such premises. There were no prosecutions under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, or the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

I am grateful to Mr. J. A. Sadler, Chief Public Health Inspector for the following comments regarding food inspection :—

Whilst the general standard of food hygiene in shops and canteens can be regarded as satisfactory, this cannot be said of the mobile food traders. The Food Hygiene (Market, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966 lay down standards for equipment and personal cleanliness and when the vehicle is specially constructed for the food trade, these standards are usually adhered to. Many of these traders, however, adapt old vehicles and set up in business without any knowledge of food hygiene principles. Some form of licensing or registration of mobile food traders is required in order that they can be subject to stricter control.

The following unsound food was surrendered or condemned during the year :—

	cwt.	lbs.
Meat at Slaughterhouses .....	—	76
Cooked Meat and Meat Products .....	—	57
Canned Meats .....	3	9
Other Canned Foods .....	—	32
Other Foods .....	—	67
Total	5	17

In addition, the following samples were taken by the County Sampling Officers :—

Almonds (ground) .....	1
Butter .....	1
Cod Liver Oil .....	1
Cream .....	1
Dessert Powder .....	1
Flour .....	1
Fruit (Canned) .....	3
Fruit Juice .....	1
Ice Cream .....	1
Lard .....	1
Jam .....	2
Meat Products (Canned) .....	2
Milk .....	39
Pie Filling .....	1

Salad Cream .....	1
Salt .....	1
Sauces .....	1
Soft Drinks .....	7
Vegetables (Canned) .....	1
Jelly .....	1
Pancake Mix .....	1

### Ice-cream.

32 samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological testing, of which 6 were void. The results according to the Methylene Blue Test were as follows :—

	Premises	Mobiles
Grade I (Satisfactory) .....	20	—
Grade II (Fair) .....	1	—
Grade III (Unsatisfactory) .....	2	—
Grade IV (very unsatisfactory) .....	2	1 soft ice-cream

The Ice-cream Regulations do not require bacteriological testing, but the Methylene Blue Test is a useful guide to standards of hygiene in the preparation and distribution of ice-cream. The manufacturers whose products were shown to be unsatisfactory were informed of the fact and asked to improve their standards.

### Milk.

There were no producers in your area licensed to sell unpasteurised milk under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, at the end of the year.

### 8. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

There were 100 premises registered under this act at the end of the year, five more than in 1966. 35 of these received a general inspection during the year, and a total of 40 visits were made by the inspectors of the department.

		No. of Contraventions
Section 4.	Cleanliness .....	1
Section 6.	Temperature .....	7
Section 7.	Ventilation .....	1
Section 9.	Sanitary Conveniences .....	2
Section 10.	Washing Facilities .....	1
Section 12.	Clothing Accommodation .....	1
Section 16.	Floors, Passages and Stairs .....	2
Section 17.	Fencing of Exposed Machinery .....	1
Total		16

No accidents were reported during the year.



9. Rodent Control

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS INSPECTED.

1.	(a)	Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.....	.....	110
	(b)	Number infested by (i) Rats .....	.....	75
		(ii) Mice .....	.....	35
2.	(a)	Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification .....	.....	65
	(b)	Number infested by (i) Rats .....	.....	65
		(ii) Mice .....	.....	—

Table 16

No major infestations of rodents occurred during the year and this may well be due to the prompt manner in which complaints are dealt with and to the regular inspection of refuse tips and other areas in the district which are especially prone to infestation. Regular sewer treatments are also carried out and this also helps in reducing the numbers of rodents.

In addition, Mr. Emrys Pritchard, the Rodent Operative, dealt with a large number of other animal and insect pests, as well as helping in the general work of the department (see Table 17) and I wish once again to pay tribute to the efficient and conscientious way in which he carried out his duties.

Moles .....	.....	18 Visits
Bugs .....	.....	3 „
Ants .....	.....	17 „
Cockroaches .....	.....	22 „
Wasps .....	.....	2 „
Red Mites .....	.....	1 „
Spraying Tips .....	.....	22 „
Fumigating and Disinfecting .....	.....	43 „
		<hr/>
		128 „
		<hr/>

Table 17

## 10. Factories Act, 1961

### Part 1 of the Act

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ....	11	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ....	31	5	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ....	1	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ....	<b>43</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

Table 18

2.—Cases in which **DEFECTS** were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary convenience (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

Table 19

Under **PART VIII OF THE ACT** there were no out-workers.



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1967

<i>Diseases</i>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	—	1	3	2	1	1	1	—	3	2	—	16
Whooping Cough	—	1	1	3	1	—	4	—	—	2	1	—	13
Measles	5	1	4	17	46	113	95	28	3	—	—	—	312
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Pneumonia (Influenzal and Primary	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	10
Acute Encephalitis—Post Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Tuberculosis—Other	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED THROUGHOUT THE WARDS DURING 1967**

	Blaengarw	Pontycymer	Betws and Pontyrhyl	Nantymoel	Tynnewydd	Abercerdin	Whole Area
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	1	14	—	16
Whooping Cough	—	1	4	4	3	1	13
Measles	87	55	126	6	38	—	312
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (Influenzal and Primary)	—	—	3	—	7	—	10
Acute Encephalitis—Post Infectious	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	1	1	2	2	—	—	6
Tuberculosis—Other	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

# ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING FOR 1967

Causative Agent	General Outbreaks		Family Outbreaks		Sporadic Cases Notified or ascertained	Total No. of sporadic cases columns (1 + 3 + 5)	Total No. of cases columns (2 + 4 + 5)
	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. S. Typhimurium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other Salmonellae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Cl. welchii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Steph. aureus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Cause Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY) — VITAL STATISTICS, 1967**

Estimated Population 1967	Live Births			Deaths			Still-birth rate per 1000	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Perinatal Mortality	
	Number of Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Population Crude	Adjusted	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population Crude	Ratio of local to national rate			Stillbirths under 1 week	Rate per 1000 Live & Deaths
England and Wales	832,000	...	17.2	542,519	11.2	...	14.8	18.3	21,447	25.4
Administrative County	12,356	16.6	16.9	8,761	11.8	1.20	19.0	19.0	380	30.0
Urban Districts	8,394	16.0	16.5	6,254	11.9	1.21	20.0	20.0	276	32.0
Rural Districts	3,962	18.0	18.2	2,507	11.4	1.16	16.0	17.0	104	26.0
<b>Health Division Constituent Districts</b>										
Aberdare and Aberdare Urban	608	15.8	17.2	560	14.6	1.33	11.0	23.0	17	28.0
Mountain Ash Mountain Ash Urban	485	16.6	16.6	347	11.8	1.26	8.0	23.0	11	22.0
Caerphilly and Caerphilly Urban	760	19.8	19.4	391	10.2	1.17	19.0	20.0	21	27.0
Gelligaer	657	18.9	18.9	385	11.1	1.28	16.0	29.0	17	25.0
Mid-Glam.	15,110	12.8	13.2	143	9.5	0.92	10.0	15.0	4	20.0
Maesteg Urban	321	15.0	15.6	268	12.6	1.40	12.0	22.0	11	34.0
<b>Ogmore and Garw Urban</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>42.0</b>
Porthcawl Urban	12,810	16.9	18.9	170	13.3	1.05	14.0	14.0	4	18.0
Penybont Rural	1,047	22.0	21.1	552	11.6	1.00	18.0	24.0	36	34.0
Neath and Neath M.B.	399	13.3	13.8	368	12.3	1.18	20.0	23.0	15	37.0
District Neath Rural	615	15.0	15.6	488	11.9	1.30	28.0	20.0	25	39.0
Pontypridd & Llantrisant Rural	656	21.2	20.1	323	10.4	1.18	12.0	15.0	14	21.0
Llantrisant	35,000	15.9	16.2	431	12.3	1.15	19.0	11.0	14	25.0
Port Talbot & Glyn-co-rwrg Urban	177	18.7	18.1	88	9.3	1.20	33.0	23.0	8	44.0
Glyncorrwg	823	15.9	15.7	535	10.4	1.26	21.0	17.0	27	32.0
South East Barry M.B.	661	15.6	16.1	444	10.5	1.02	27.0	23.0	31	46.0
Glamorgan Cardiff Rural	33,830	18.9	18.0	367	10.8	1.03	8.0	9.0	7	11.0
Cowbridge M.B.	1,150	19.1	19.3	5	4.3	0.36	43.0	—	1	43.0
Cowbridge Rural	21,900	18.0	19.3	155	7.1	1.03	17.0	18.0	11	27.0
Penarth Urban	371	16.6	17.9	290	13.0	1.08	19.0	24.0	13	34.0
West Glam.	15,540	15.7	16.8	159	10.2	0.97	4.0	8.0	1	4.0
Gower Rural	392	15.3	16.4	301	11.8	1.16	18.0	13.0	10	25.0
Llchwyr Urban	29,860	12.3	13.9	463	15.5	1.40	19.0	16.0	10	27.0
Pontardawe Rural	366	12.3	13.9	463	15.5	1.40	19.0	16.0	10	27.0
Rhondda Rhondda M.B.	1,425	14.8	15.2	1,291	13.4	1.35	28.0	18.0	58	40.0







